

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1860.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL made the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Bill S. 229.]

*The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Angelina C. Bowman, widow of Francis L. Bowman, praying to be remunerated for the expense of conveying the remains of her husband to his home in Pennsylvania, and to be allowed a pension, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:*

That it appears at the 2d session of the 35th Congress the petitioner prayed Congress to grant her relief; that a favorable report was submitted, which your committee adopt, and submit a bill.

“The petitioner is the widow of the late Francis L. Bowman, formerly, and at the time of his death, a captain in the army of the United States, stationed at Fort Simcoe, in Washington Territory.

“In September, 1856, the said Captain Francis L. Bowman began to exhibit signs of insanity, and it was thought expedient to convey him from Fort Simcoe to the Dalles, under a military escort, and in charge of the assistant surgeon of the United States army. On his way thither he escaped from his escort, and from the mangled condition of his remains when found, is supposed to have been killed by wild beasts. His widow prays to be remunerated for the expense of conveying his remains to the United States, and also to have her name placed upon the pension roll. The committee beg leave, inasmuch as there is no precedent to be found or known where reimbursements have been made for the removal of the remains of officers of the army, and as it does not feel authorized to establish such a precedent, to report adversely upon that portion of the petition. But inasmuch as it has been proved, by evidence adduced since the last session of the present Congress, that Captain F. L. Bowman was in the service of the United States during the late war with Mexico, and served during said war as major in the first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; that previous to his entering said service he had always enjoyed good health, and was a man of sound constitution, unaffected by any permanent disease; that while in said service his health became very greatly impaired and his constitution broken by reason of his exposure and hard service during said war, from which he never recovered; but continued to suffer from the effects of disease contracted in said service up to the time of his death; the committee believe that the insanity which resulted in his unfortunate death was caused by the disease contracted while in the said service in the late war with Mexico.”

